Case 2:11-cv-04451-RGK-SP Document 76 Filed 07/23/12 Page 1 of 6 Page ID #:130f 2

wheelchair when traveling in public. Kohler Decl. $\P\P$ 1-2.

- 2. Defendant Bed Bath & Beyond of California, LLC ("Defendant") operates a store in the Lake Elsinore Marketplace ("Shopping Center") located in Lake Elsinore, California. The Shopping Center comprises multiple retail and restaurant establishments. Freeman Decl., Ex. 1.
- 3. The Shopping Center, where Defendant's store is located, has a parking lot. Freeman Decl., Ex. 1.
- 4. Defendant signed a lease agreement with the owner of the Shopping Center, Lake Elsinore Marketplace LLC ("Landlord"). Id.
- 5. The lease agreement states that the Shopping Center is a "common area" that is "available for the joint use and benefit" of Defendant, other Shopping Center tenants, and customers. Id.
- 6. The lease agreement states that Landlord is responsible for maintenance, repairs, and compliance with "all applicable Legal Requirements" in the common areas. Id.
- 7. As of June 5, 2012, at least one bathroom stall door in the men's restroom at Defendant's store has self-closing hinges. Cerda Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. 2.
- 8. As of June 21, 2012, there are two paper towel dispensers located in the men's restroom at Defendant's store. One of the paper towel dispensers can be operated with a closed fist. Jaggli Decl. ¶ 2.

9. As of June 5, 2012, there are no exposed pipes underneath the sinks in the men's restroom at Defendant's store. Cerda Decl. \P 2, Ex. 1.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), a disabled person suffers an injury-in-fact for the purposes of constitutional standing, when discriminatory architectural barriers deter him from returning or "otherwise interfere with his access to" the facility. Chapman v. Pier 1 Imports, 631 F.3d 939, 950 (9th Cir. 2011).
- 2. Plaintiff has alleged that he visited
 Defendant's store in the Shopping Center on three
 occasions and encountered architectural barriers that
 have affected or could affect his access to the
 facility in the future. Kohler Decl. ¶¶ 5-8.
 Accordingly, Plaintiff has sufficiently alleged injuryin-fact and therefore, possesses constitutional
 standing to assert his ADA claims.
- 3. Under the ADA, liability for non-compliance is assigned to "any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation." 42 U.S.C. § 12181(a).
- 4. Pursuant to Defendant's lease agreement with Landlord, Defendant does not own, lease (or lease to), or operate the parking lot at the Shopping Center.

 Accordingly, Defendant is not liable under the ADA for the slope and cross slopes of the disabled parking

spaces and access aisles in the Shopping Center parking lot.

- 5. The only remedy available under the ADA for a private plaintiff is injunctive relief, therefore, "a defendant's voluntary removal of alleged barriers prior to trial can have the effect of mooting a plaintiff's ADA claim." Oliver v. Ralphs Grocery Co., 654 F.3d 903, 905 (9th Cir. 2011).
- 6. Under the ADA, at least one stall in a public accommodation restroom requires an "outward swinging, self-closing door." ADAAG § 4.23.4.
- 7. Since at least one bathroom stall door in the men's restroom at Defendant's store is self-closing as of June 5, 2012, Defendant is ADA compliant and Plaintiff's claim for relief regarding the stall door is moot.
- 8. Under the ADA, "controls and operating mechanisms shall be operable with one hand and shall not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist." ADAAG § 4.27.4.
- 9. Since one of the paper towel dispensers in the men's restroom at Defendant's store can be operated with a closed fist as of June 21, 2012, Defendant is ADA compliant and Plaintiff's ADA claim regarding paper towel dispenser controls is moot.
- 10. Under the ADA, hot water and drain pipes under lavatories must be "insulated or otherwise configured to protect against contact." ADAAG § 4.19.4.

- 11. Since the pipes underneath the sinks in the men's restroom at Defendant's store are fully insulated as of June 5, 2012, Defendant is ADA compliant and Plaintiff's ADA claim regarding the pipes is moot.
- 12. The ADA requirements for strike side clearance at doors in public accommodations refer to clear floor space and are unrelated to wall length. ADAAG § 4.13.6, Fig. 25.
- 13. Plaintiff's asserted barrier regarding wall length on the strike side of the door entering the men's restroom at Defendant's store is not an actionable barrier under the ADA.
- 14. Plaintiff's asserted barrier regarding wall length on the strike side of the door exiting the men's restroom at Defendant's store is not an actionable barrier under the ADA.
- 15. The ADA does not require all toilet paper rolls to be located within twelve inches of the front of the toilet seat in restroom stalls. ADAAG § 4.13.6, Fig. 29(b).
- 16. Plaintiff's asserted barrier regarding the distance of the toilet paper rolls to the front of the toilet seat in the bathroom stall is not an actionable barrier under the ADA.
- 25 ///

- 26 ///
- 27 ///
- 28 ///

Plaintiff has not asserted an ADA violation with regard to the mounting of the paper towel dispenser in the men's restroom. IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED: July 23, 2012 RONALD S.W. LEW HONORABLE RONALD S.W. LEW Senior, U.S. District Court Judge